1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 MITRE SPORTS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, 4 Plaintiff, 5 V. 08 - cv - 9117 (GBD) 6 HOME BOX OFFICE, INC., 7 Defendant. 8 9 New York, N.Y. April 13, 2015 10 9:45 a.m. 11 Before: 12 HON. GEORGE B. DANIELS 13 District Judge - and a jury -14 **APPEARANCES** 15 CONSTANTINE CANNON, LLP Attorneys for Plaintiff 16 BY: ROBERT L. BEGLEITER, ESQ. 17 LLOYD E. CONSTANTINE, ESQ. ANKUR KAPOOR, ESQ. 18 JEAN KIM, ESQ. DAVID SCUPP, ESQ. MATTHEW VACCARO, ESQ. 19 JASON J. ENZLER, ESQ. 20 WILLIAMS & CONNOLLY LLP 21 Attorneys for Defendant BY: DANE HAL BUTSWINKAS, ESQ. 22 KEVIN TAYLOR BAINE, ESQ. THOMAS G. HENTOFF, ESQ. 23 ALLISON BLAIR JONES, ESQ. MASHA HANSFORD, ESQ. 24 ADAM JOSHUA PODOLL, ESQ. 25 Also Present: Stephanie S. Abrutyn, Esq. Home Box Office, Inc.

2 (In open court; jury panel not present)

THE CLERK: Mitre Sports International Ltd. v. Home

Box Office, Inc., 08-cv-9117.

THE COURT: I have your appearances. Thank you.

Let me go right to some of the issues that are before me. With regard to the designations and counter-designations, what you designated originally as designations and counter-designations, those are the designations and counter-designations. You can't change them in response. You obviously made a determination of which you thought were designations, which you thought were counter-designations, and you did that without any agreement that they were all going to be made at one time. And it's not appropriate to change it now, simply now recharacterize what you indicated were affirmative designations or counter-designations.

Let me go to how to check --

MR. CONSTANTINE: Your Honor, it's hard to hear you.

MR. BUTSWINKAS: Judge, I'm sorry. I just had a question on the deposition issue. I just wanted to make clear to the Court that all of the designations were done in the first instance by both sides before counter-designations, and so we've already designated them. So when you got to the counter-designations, you already had the other side's designations. You generally wouldn't want to redesignate that

as a counter-designations as well, because you wouldn't want them identified twice.

THE COURT: So you already designated your designations and your counter-designations. There's no legitimate reason to say that the world changed because I issued my order.

MR. BUTSWINKAS: No. The designations are in the scope of the designations that came from them at the same time.

THE COURT: You didn't characterize them as counter-designations. You characterized them as designations.

MR. BUTSWINKAS: OK. I understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: I can't give you anything other than that.

With regard to Ponticelli, Ponticelli can testify, but neither her lay or expert opinion are admissible in this case.

Now, if she wants to get on the stand and she wants to look at the clip and she wants to say, that's not my complete answer, and then you want to have her identify the complete segment and let her identify it as her complete answer, she can do so. But what she thinks about HBO's motives or what she thinks is going on is irrelevant. So she, as far as I'm concerned, she is strictly a fact witness, if she were called for that purpose. She is not an opinion witness. And none of her opinions are admissible in this case.

MR. CONSTANTINE: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, unless you want to give me some

more -- well, let me go to the motion to quash. Plaintiffs want to call the chairman of HBO. Let's put it this way. If there's other testimony in this case from other witnesses who say -- or other witnesses who will testify who can say that they received e-mails from the chairman, then I'm not going to order the chairman to come in here just for that. So unless you tell me that the chairman has something to say, admissible evidence that other witnesses whom you anticipate will be called by either side can't say, I'm not going to order him to show up, just so you can grill him about the e-mails.

Yes.

MR. SCUPP: Your Honor, just to be very clear, we are going to ask Mr. Plepler about what he himself did.

THE COURT: I didn't see anything in your submission about what he did that was relevant. What did he do, other than send e-mails?

MR. SCUPP: He sent an e-mail instructing the president of HBO, as well as the parents who publish Children of Industry, to prominent authors in the field of public relations and the most powerful public relations --

THE COURT: My question is still the same. What did he do other than send even e-mail?

MR. SCUPP: That's what he's going to come to testify.

THE COURT: That's what I just said. If all you're going to have him come and testify to is that he send the

1 e-mail --2 No, we want to know what he did other than MR. SCUPP: 3 that. 4 THE COURT: What did he do? This isn't discovery. 5 Tell me what it is you expect him to say. 6 MR. SCUPP: We expect him to say that he publicized 7 Children of Industry beyond the regularly scheduled broadcasts. THE COURT: How? 8 9 MR. SCUPP: By providing the segment to individuals 10 such as those who he sent the e-mails to. THE COURT: Wait a minute. You can't just keep 11 12 backdooring the e-mails. Is there anything else that you say 13 that you have any evidence that he did that he is involved in 14 that would be relevant evidence in this case, other than send the e-mail that was the subject of discovery? 15 MR. SCUPP: Your Honor, I think that the e-mail itself 16 17 is strong circumstantial evidence. And in response to our proffer that we would have Mr. Plepler testify about what he 18 himself did, he did not respond that he --19 20 THE COURT: The people who received the e-mails, are 21 they testifying at this trial? 22 MR. SCUPP: One will be testifying by deposition. Is anyone testifying live? 23 THE COURT: 24 MR. SCUPP: No. 25 Was anyone asked about this e-mail during THE COURT:

1 the deposition? 2 MR. SCUPP: Yes. 3 THE COURT: And did that person say that he received such an e-mail? 4 5 MR. SCUPP: I believe he did -- he did -- he did --6 yes. 7 OK. So that person is going to say they THE COURT: received an e-mail. I assume they're going to testify what 8 9 they did in response to receiving the e-mail. 10 MR. SCUPP: No, your Honor. It's not in the 11 deposition testimony. 12 THE COURT: It's not in the chairman's testimony 13 either. 14 MR. SCUPP: I'm sorry, your Honor. The chairman's testimony? 15 THE COURT: Right. He's not going to testify about 16 17 what they did after they received the e-mail. MR. SCUPP: We don't know. 18 19 THE COURT: Well, it's a little late to be saying you 20 don't know, you want to call him just to see what he's going to 21 say. That's not persuasive argument. Unless you can make a 22 proffer of what relevant testimony he has to give, I'm not 23 going to let you just drag the CEO in here just to say, I sent 24 an e-mail. Now, if there was some relevant activity that he 25 was involved in beyond that, I assume that that would have been the subject of discovery. But at this point to call him to see what he's going to say, no, that's not a sufficient proffer.

Mr. Begleiter?

MR. BEGLEITER: Yes, I have another point here. The e-mail is sent two days after Children of Industry is broadcast, and also two days after Mitre had had a discussion with counsel for HBO about the "problems" -- I'm being neutral now -- about the problems that they had.

THE COURT: And you intend to offer evidence in that regard?

MR. BEGLEITER: Absolutely. Let me just make my point and then sit down. It looks to us — because if you take a look at his response on the motion to quash, he says he doesn't recall if he knew about the conversation. OK. That's kind of weak. And I think we ought to have the opportunity for the jury to look at it and say, look, did you double down on this, did you know about the problems and say, go ahead and get more publicity? And then they go to punitive damages.

THE COURT: I know, but that's a guess, that's a speculation on your part at this point. If you say you deposed him and he said he ran out the next day and did X,Y, Z and that's what you want him to come testify to, but to simply bring him in here and say you hope he's going to say something else is not, I don't think that's a sufficient basis to tell the CEO of the company to come in here because you never

deposed him, you never indicated he had any relevant testimony to give, and you just want to drag him in here and throw him in front of the jury and make him sweat.

MR. BEGLEITER: Can we do an hour deposition of him in his office?

THE COURT: It's a little late for that. Right now I just hear pure speculation that you hope he's going to say something useful. The only thing that you proffered to me is that he sent an e-mail, and then that others received the e-mail and others took action in response to the e-mail. That's totally admissible, through whatever witnesses that you want to call or whatever witnesses you depose and whatever witnesses they indicated that they had that information. But even the chairman doesn't have the non-hearsay information of what the others did in response to his sending the e-mail.

So unless you can give me a specific proffer of what you say he's going to say and that is going to be both relevant and admissible and also not cumulative, then, no, I'm not going to drag him in here. So if you can articulate something that is relevant, admissible, non-hearsay testimony that you're confident that he's going to give and it's not going to be cumulative of other testimony, I will consider making the CEO come down here to say that. I can't do it by simply saying, well, you hope he gets up on the stand and breaks down and confesses.

MR. BEGLEITER: I don't expect him to confess. Even if we accept his testimony that he "doesn't recall" the conversation, I think that goes to punitive damages.

THE COURT: Well, where do you have that from?

MR. BEGLEITER: From his declaration, that he submitted in support of his motion to quash, because he "doesn't recall" about the conversation, which might have pointed out two days before that there were problems. So now if he doesn't take the stand, we lose the opportunity to ask him, hey, look, you're the CEO, you didn't know, your people didn't tell you and you didn't react to it, and instead you go ahead and double down on the publicity going to Pulitzer Prize winners and high-class public relations people? That's my point, your Honor.

THE COURT: As I say, you want to call him as your witness so you can impeach him.

MR. BEGLEITER: Absolutely, your Honor.

THE COURT: That's a little awkward to just say, well, the guy said he doesn't remember, so I want to call him as my witness to make him squirm and say he doesn't remember and then I can argue to the jury he's lying and saying he doesn't remember.

MR. BEGLEITER: I'm just saying that's incredible.

MR. CONSTANTINE: Your Honor, this will be the last thing we say about it: It is simply not credible that

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Mr. Plepler directed the public relations staff and the president of HBO Sports to contact three of the most powerful reporters in the world, who are his personal friends -- I heard him the other day on television saying Tom Friedman this and Tom Friedman that. So these are his personal friends. It's quite likely that he also talked to Tom, that he also talked to Samantha, and he also talked to Nick and he also talked to Steve Rubinstein, and his declaration carefully avoids that. He said, I sent this e-mail to the president of HBO Sports but I don't remember doing that, and I'm the kind of CEO who doesn't even care whether the president of HBO Sports takes my direction. It's not credible. The jury has a right to see his answers to those questions. And they have the right to know what he did himself, because it's quite likely, since he was excited about this program, that he also --

THE COURT: But you have no evidence that he did anything himself.

MR. CONSTANTINE: Well, if your Honor would allow us a 30-minute deposition --

THE COURT: Wouldn't that have been appropriate to do during discovery, if you thought he had relevant information?

MR. CONSTANTINE: It would have been appropriate, when we let HBO know that we were going to call him, I believe in December, for them to say, look, he has nothing to say, if you want to take his deposition and he will aver to that, that

would have been fine. But the motion to quash was made more 1 than three months after we let HBO know that we were going to 2 3 call him. 4 THE COURT: Well, as I say, you haven't been able to 5 articulate any testimony that he could give that would give 6 this jury any information that they don't already have, nor 7 that you say that he has additional information that he's going to testify to. It seems to me that this case is -- your 8 9 position right now is not that you're proving your case because 10 the chairman ran out and told everybody about the story. 11 That's not your case. 12 MR. CONSTANTINE: That's a part of the case. 13 Publicity is part --14 THE COURT: No, not that the chairman personally did That's not your case. 15 that. 16 MR. CONSTANTINE: That is part of the case, your 17 Honor. THE COURT: You have evidence to offer that the 18 19 chairman went out and personally spoke to other people about 20 this? 21 MR. CONSTANTINE: We don't. We're going to ask him, 22 we want to ask him that, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: But he's going to deny it. And the 24 question aren't evidence. Answers are.

MR. CONSTANTINE: I don't actually believe he will

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deny it. I believe he is a truthful person and if he did what he likely would have done, which is call up his friends, then he will truthfully testify to that.

THE COURT: What are you saying now would be evidence of what?

MR. CONSTANTINE: Evidence of publicity. The essence of a libel case is publication and publicity, your Honor.

THE COURT: So you're hoping you have that additional publication, but you have no evidence that any such publication took place.

MR. CONSTANTINE: I think the evidence would come from Mr. Plepler, and I believe he will truthfully testify.

THE COURT: He's clear that you don't have any basis to do anything other than to -- I won't even call it speculative, I will call it to hope that he's going to give you contrary testimony to what he has provided in his affidavit. So unless, as they say, I'm fairly confident -- you talk about what you hope you can do with him, which is really to call him so you can try to impeach him. I see no facts that you have a basis to argue that you, if you have a reasonable belief that he's going to give you some additional facts other than the facts as you are now aware of them that he sent an e-mail to these people, gave them directions to distribute this, and if they in fact did distribute it, that's further evidence of your publications. If they did not distribute it, then that is not

further evidence.

MR. CONSTANTINE: The reasonable belief, your Honor, is based upon the following: since the carefully and strategically worded declaration did not go into the issue of what he did beyond that -- he didn't say, I didn't do anything else; he didn't say, I didn't contact these people who are my friends myself; he didn't say any of that -- the fact that that declaration was put together by assertion is a reasonable basis to ask Mr. Plepler that one question.

THE COURT: You want to ask him that one question so he can deny it.

MR. CONSTANTINE: And I'm sure he will truthfully testify. In fact if we ask him that one question and he says, I did nothing else, then that would be the end of his testimony.

THE COURT: Well, as I say, on that basis I think that that's an insufficient basis to call the CEO of the company to sort of ask him and hope that he gives you the answer that you want him to give. So that's my position unless something changes in this regard. If some of the other witnesses testify that the CEO told somebody to say, come on down to me, I'll let you talk to my buddy, something like that, then I'll reconsider it. At this point there is no basis in fact for that witness to give that testimony.

With regard to the deposition designation, unless you

can -- I went through it quickly. I saw some subject matter that seems to me was explored on direct that -- appropriate to explore them on counter-designations and appropriate if generally that subject matter, the nature of his testimony, that be designated as affirmative designations. The only issues I saw was with a few questions and answers, mainly because I don't think the questions were -- one, I think the questions were either argumentative or the answer was either nonresponsive or the answer did not make the question or the answer relevant.

MR. BEGLEITER: Your Honor, we understood your argument. Is that the deposition you're looking at?

THE COURT: There are two of them.

MR. BEGLEITER: That's right.

THE COURT: I'm just trying to remember. It's on page 636 -- I'm sorry. Let me go back. Quite frankly I'm not sure whose deposition this is. There's a designation on page.

MR. BEGLEITER: Page 36, line 17, your Honor.

THE COURT: No. It's line 13 of -- Mr. Satyarthi.

It's Mr. Satyarthi, page 30, I'm sorry. Page 30, I think you might have been right. I'm on page 30. Page 30, lines 13 through 25. I don't see any information being elicited from this witness with that question and answer.

MR. BEGLEITER: Your Honor, we just wanted to see if Mr. Satyarthi has accepted any money from CNN, as an employee,

as an independent contractor. That's what -- I've been told 1 2 we'll drop it, your Honor. THE COURT: I know, but that wasn't his answer. 3 MR. BEGLEITER: It wasn't his answer. 4 5 THE COURT: His answer was to debate that in court. He already gave an answer, I thought, earlier that he had not 6 7 received money. MR. BEGLEITER: Your Honor, we'll drop it. It's 30, 8 9 line 13, to 30, line 25. 10 THE COURT: When he says, "This is an irrelevant 11 question"? 12 MR. BEGLEITER: Yes. 13 THE COURT: "It has no relevance beyond" -- that's not 14 the answer to your question. And then his answer, "Let me tell 15 you that it is not. Don't ask those irrelevant questions, because I'm not going to answer them. You're wasting my time 16 17 and your time. Let's not waste any more time." That's not the 18 answer to your question. 19 MR. BEGLEITER: Your Honor, we'll delete the question 20 and answer. OK? 21 THE COURT: Also, on page 36 --22 MR. BEGLEITER: 17 to 22? 23 THE COURT: No. I don't have problems with that. 24 I had the whole thing, yes. As a matter of fact, I think I had 25 a problem with that whole page, designation.

MR. BEGLEITER: Well, the question begins on 35, your Honor.

THE COURT: What is the answer that you want? The questions are not evidence. The answers are. He says, "Yeah, be careful. You're talking to someone, not an accused here, who is a witness, who is trying to help to bring about the truth. And if you're really interested in truth, be careful about your words. You are not — you are not questioning an accused in American court. You are questioning an Indian dignitary to find out the truth. Are you interested or are you interested — are you interested in the truth or are you interested in words?" That's the answer you want? That's the responsive answer to your question?

MR. BEGLEITER: Your Honor, it shows hostility. If nothing else it gives us the right to ask him leading questions.

THE COURT: And then the next line, "I am a seeker of truth, Mr. Satyarthi. That is good. OK, I should shake hands with you. OK, great. Thank you." You want that?

MR. BEGLEITER: That shouldn't go in, your Honor. That's gone, your Honor. The other part of it --

THE COURT: The most useful thing usually to me is just read it out loud. That's not the answer to your question. That doesn't make your point. You're bantering back and forth with Mr. Satyarthi. The witness says, look, treat me with a

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little respect and I'm not in a criminal case. If you think that his answers were demonstrating hostility to the extent that he is an incredible witness, then I assume that that would be made someplace else.

MR. BEGLEITER: Your Honor, we will delete from 30 -- 35, 16, through 36, 22.

THE COURT: And I only had -- I think I had one more, which is really a similar kind of thing. I thought there were three items, but I only saw two. But the rest of it, unless you tell me somehow that -- I saw, you know, there were counter-designations and designations with regard to inquiries about SGFI, and inquiries about Social Entrepreneur and CNN and Principal Voices and whether he was paid by CNN. I think those are other places. It seemed to me that those were appropriate inquiries, subjects of inquiry from both sides for the most part, about those issues. So I don't see a particular reason to keep them out from some of your designations or to keep some of those questions and answers out. So unless there's something that you feel strongly about and have a strong argument to make that that clearly shouldn't be in this case, either by subject matter or by answer, it seems to me that it's fair game, given the nature of the inquiries of the witness.

And that's all I have. Anything from the plaintiffs that you want to emphasize further?

MR. BEGLEITER: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything?

MS. HANSFORD: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: So that's basically my guidance, depending on how you proceed with the evidence. And that will give me a similar format for me to review with regard to the other, I think that will be four more depositions and issues that I don't yet have. When I get those I will go through those.

I'm still unclear about the rate concession issue, because the letter that I got still doesn't tell me what is the factual basis, or even testimonial basis, for the jury to conclude that there was a rate concession. Mr. Apfel is not going to testify. So where is that coming from?

MR. KAPOOR: Your Honor, that comes from our damages expert, Laura Stamm. She interviewed Mr. Apfel personally.

Mr. Apfel's information came from. He could have made it up.

Now you say he's not going to testify that he gave, discussed with anybody a rate concession, and the fact, just because he told her doesn't make it so. So I can't tell the jury —

that's a nice hypothetical, but it's an irrelevant hypothetical if there's no such evidence in this case that it ever happened, other than he told her that it happened, then there is no admissible evidence in this case that it happened.

MR. KAPOOR: HBO had plenty of opportunity both to cross-examine both Ms. Stamm, and they did, and Mr. Apfel, and

they chose not to, about the negotiations.

THE COURT: But that doesn't go to the harm, that question. My question was very simple and was going to be determinative. If you could tell me that you had a witness who was going to come in and say that during negotiations they discussed and gave them a rate concession, then I would say that, then you have a basis for the expert to say that that was relevant to her examination. But you came back and said to me, Apfel is not going to come in here and say that. So if Apfel is not going to come in here and say that, and nobody else is going to come in here and say that, then it's not a relevant analysis for any expert, because it doesn't exist.

MR. KAPOOR: If that's your ruling, your Honor, we understand it. We disagree with it, but we understand it.

and that would have been a basis for her to come in and testify, if she sued that for the basis. If you tell me, well, I gave it to her as a hypothetical or I gave it to her because A told B, who told C, who told D, that's not — so without any admissible evidence that that is a fact, her relying upon that to tell the jury that they should use that to calculate damages is inappropriate, if she's using a factor which is not established in fact before the jury. That's my position. All right.

So I think I've dealt with most of the stuff, not all,

1	hopefully all of the things that are before me up until early
2	this morning.
3	MR. BEGLEITER: Your Honor, the other deposition for
4	today, what we wanted to show today, or tomorrow, whenever we
5	can get to it, is Purewal. There are only four objections. Is
6	it possible to get a ruling now?
7	THE COURT: Yes. I'm sorry. I included my ruling in
8	my previous ruling. I saw nothing that
9	MR. BEGLEITER: I'm sorry. I didn't understand that,
10	your Honor.
11	THE COURT: Yes. Purewal, his testimony was about the
12	SGI. I was including both of their testimony, SGFI. I didn't
13	see
14	MR. BEGLEITER: It just wasn't there, your Honor.
15	THE COURT: Let me just look. Maybe that was where I
16	wrote I thought I had a third one.
17	MR. BEGLEITER: 3744.
18	THE COURT: Yes. There weren't that many objections.
19	MR. BEGLEITER: We have one, 311. The other three are
20	from HBO.
21	THE COURT: I mean, how many objections did you have?
22	MR. BEGLEITER: We had one, speculation. That's on
23	page 311.
24	THE COURT: 311.
25	MR. BEGLEITER: Yes.

1 THE COURT: Yes. I only saw one or two. Were there 2 more than one? 3 MR. BEGLEITER: No. That's it. But our objections, 4 one objection --5 THE COURT: I'm sorry. What? 6 MR. BEGLEITER: That was on 311, 5 to 16. 7 THE COURT: I'm not sure. Is this somehow in dispute, this information? Because the way the question was phrased, I 8 9 didn't see it as --10 MR. BEGLEITER: Not really, your Honor. THE COURT: Is it Kam Raghavan who prepared this 11 12 document? 13 Right. MR. BEGLEITER: 14 THE COURT: As I say, you need two things to read. 15 You need a grounds for objection and you need a reason to want to object. Give me both if you want to be persuasive. Let's 16 17 not spend a lot of time on the ones there is not a reason to 18 object. So I think that that's my position. Look, with regard 19 20 to these designations and counter-designations, I have 21 encouraged and still encourage you to get on the same page and 22 agree to what will be appropriate and useful process or both. 23 To the extent that you still can't do that, that's the way my 24 ruling is. We have to move forward. So when you give me the 25 other designations, as soon as you can, I'll look at them and I

will rule on them.

Then is there anything that I didn't address?

MR. CONSTANTINE: Your Honor, the only thing that you didn't address was the issue of subtitles, but we will --

THE COURT: Yes. Let's take a minute to talk about that now. You have me at a disadvantage. I'm only ruling in the abstract. First, the issue of whether it was going to be native English speakers or non-native English speakers. Then it sort of morphed into, well, even some of the native English speakers don't speak so clearly. I don't know if you agree with that, disagree with that. I don't know how to assess it.

MR. CONSTANTINE: We've tested it, your Honor. We've actually had our technicians into the courtroom. We know when the courtroom is more crowded it's harder to hear at times. There is often a time when the question or the answer trails off, and at that moment, at those moments it is a significant aid to the jury to actually also see. I recall in December when we had our pretrial, you, your Honor, indicated your fondness for that kind of assistance to the jury. We did it at great expense. We can take it out at great expense. Right now we are prepared to do it, we are prepared to do the subtitles for the non-native English speakers. We think it would be a benefit, even with the native English speakers, to be able to use it where we know that there are some difficulties in hearing either the question or the answer.

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THE COURT: Well, two problems I have with that. is that if it's so reasonably obvious, how come the other side can't see it too? And that's not their position. And, two, I don't have a way to assess that because I don't know which depositions you're talking about, how many you're talking about. If there are really one or two, it makes sense for that, or it makes sense to do them all, quite frankly it doesn't really matter to me. Whatever is convenient for the parties, but more importantly, whatever is effective for the jury to be able to understand the deposition. The reality is you're supposed to do depositions in a way so that you accurately record the testimony of the witnesses. If it doesn't accurately, the video doesn't accurately record the testimony of the witness, then your other alternative is to use the transcript and read from a transcript. But, again, it doesn't matter to me. This is lawyer tactics. This is strategy. It's not anything more for me. There's no rule that it's preferable one way or the other. But you two can't agree. That's the problem.

MR. CONSTANTINE: Your Honor, we will simply go with your ruling of last week, which is, we will take the subtitles out of the native English speakers. We will only use them with the non-native English speakers. If in the course of the trial we see and you see and everybody sees that there are some difficulties, then we may renew this request.

THE COURT: And you know what, look, there are ten different ways to do this. And I'm not here to try to advantage or disadvantage anybody or try your cases for you. But, look, if you think that it is not clear what the person is saying, then, you know, you can also consider whether you want to offer a transcript, if you think it was unclear for the jury to hear that, they have the right to the testimony. And they have the right to the testimony in the form of video deposition or in the form of a transcript that is prepared after the deposition is done. Or both. So if you think that there's a genuine problem there, that's one thing. But if it's just sort of that, well, you think that you would be better off if you had subtitles and they think they will be better off if you don't, I'm not particularly eager to jump into that debate.

And literally, literally, if you want me to look at a video and say, look, that video is really hard to hear and the jury won't be able to understand what this witness is saying, then, as I say, one of a number of alternatives, or two of a number of alternatives is to do those subtitles there or to offer the transcript if in addition or in lieu of the testimony, or read it to the jury if you want, but you can consider what you want to do. But I can't go through the depositions and try to figure out who's better off for this deposition if you have subtitles or you don't have subtitles. And as they say, one side is against it merely because the

other side is for it. That's the debate I have.

MR. CONSTANTINE: This was motivated by making it better for the jury. And we are in the process whereby, several days in a row, we disclosed which deposition is going to be shown. We always watch them in advance. And if we see that there's one which is particularly problematic, we will call that.

THE COURT: Well, as I say, there's an old defense saying, particularly in criminal cases, my job is not to convince them, it's to confuse them. Maybe that's what they think; they're better off if the jury can't hear what they have to say. I don't know. If you two think that the jury — the important thing is to make sure that the jury gets all the admissible evidence that they're entitled to. So if you can convince me that they're being unreasonable, then I will listen to it and I'll say, yes, it's obvious to anybody that they need some other aid.

MR. CONSTANTINE: Your Honor, you probably, like me, have been to parent-teacher conferences where they say, some children learn by reading and some children learn by hearing.

And some of those children are going to be in the jury box, and we would like to have both of those available for all of the jury.

THE COURT: And, you know, I don't think that that's an unreasonable position. But it's also a reasonable position

that they take that they would rather have the jury just concentrate on the witness and not be as concerned about trying to read at the same time. Either way, quite frankly, I don't think -- as they say, if that's the determinative factor in your case, then one of you shouldn't be here. If you can find a compromise between the two of you or you think that it's important enough to convince me to do something over their objection in this regard --MR. CONSTANTINE: We had a compromise and think it's a fair compromise. It's the non-native versus native. And thank

you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, compromise is something the two sides agree to. We haven't gotten that far, unfortunately.

Did you have something?

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MR. HENTOFF: Yes, your Honor. The parties submitted yesterday jointly five agreed proposed pretrial instructions for the Court to consider to read for the jury at the beginning of the case. And the parties have also agreed on a statement for the Court to read to the jury.

THE COURT: I don't think that I got that in chambers. Did you just file that on ECF?

MR. HENTOFF: Your Honor, we filed it on Sunday, but I can hand up the jury instructions.

THE COURT: You can give me both. I don't think I have either one of them.

MR. HENTOFF: And these are agreed.

THE COURT: And you want all of these instructions given after the jury is impaneled and before you open?

MR. HENTOFF: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I don't have any problems with that. I have my standard preliminary instructions. I can give you a copy of that. You can look that over. And if you prefer yours to mine I have no problem.

MR. HENTOFF: Your Honor, the one that we think is particularly helpful is number five, which sets forth the elements of the libel claim.

THE COURT: In essence number five could, maybe not necessarily in this detail, but number five is what I think is appropriate to give when I introduce the parties and tell them what this case is about, before I start voir dire, so the whole panel. So five I would substitute for, I usually give them a basic instruction about what the case is about.

I was just going to basically explain to them, the case is brought by HBO about Children of Industry and an HBO televised program called Real Sports of Bryant Gumbel, saying that they turned a blind eye to the use of child labor, resulting in damages to Mitre. HBO denies the allegations and contends that their program is not defamatory in any way.

MR. HENTOFF: Your Honor, HBO is fine with that instruction.

THE COURT: I don't usually get deeper into the facts 1 of the case. But I am perfectly willing to do what both sides 2 3 agree to. 4 MR. KAPOOR: Your Honor, we actually have two 5 defamation claims. One is what your Honor just read, 6 concerning HBO's allegations in Jalandhar, India. And then 7 there is a second claim, and it's summarized in our proposed jury instructions, to the effect that Mitre uses child slave 8 9 labor in Meerut, India. 10 THE COURT: I could refer to Meerut and Jalandhar. 11 don't have a problem with that. Just tell me how you pronounce 12 it, again. 13 MR. KAPOOR: Jalandhar. 14 THE COURT: Jalandhar? 15 MR. KAPOOR: J-a-l-a-n-d-h-a-r. THE COURT: Pronounced Jalandhar? 16 17 MR. KAPOOR: Jalandhar. 18 THE COURT: And Meerut? 19 MR. KAPOOR: Meerut, M-e-e-r-u-t. 20 THE COURT: Meerut. 21 Mitre alleges that HBO falsely portrayed Mitre as 22 using child labor or turning a blind eye to the use of child 23 labor in Jalandhar and Meerut. 24 MR. KAPOOR: Well, the specific claim is that HBO 25

alleges that Mitre uses child slave labor in Meerut, India.

THE COURT: I'm not sure that -- it doesn't matter to me. I'm not sure slavery is really the issue. I don't remember any reference in the program to slavery.

MR. KAPOOR: It's, if not the central focus of the program, your Honor may recall that, in the program, that Kailash Satyarthi says, this is slavery. Bernard Goldberg says, you're calling this slavery. And Mr. Satyarthi emphasizes that it's slavery.

THE COURT: As they say, be careful what you ask for, you may get it. If you want me to describe this case as being about, you have to prove that they were involved in slave labor, I will say that. But I'm not sure that you're putting more of a burden on yourself, rather than thinking that you are getting some sort of reaction from the jury about slavery with children. The reality is that the defamatory nature of an allegation is the fact that they have been using child labor. Whether it's defined and qualifies as slave labor or not doesn't seem to be — this, as they say, may be icing on the cake, if you want to throw it in there, but it doesn't seem to be your burden. But in fact if you want me to tell them that that's what you allege and that's what you have to prove, then I'm willing to tell them.

MR. KAPOOR: Yes, your Honor. Our defamation claims, there are two of them, one that Mitre turns a blind eye to the use of child labor in Jalandhar, and, worse, that Mitre uses

child slave labor in Meerut. That's what the show portrays, your Honor, and those are our claims.

THE COURT: Well, I think that -- I'm not going to get -- I will look at -- well, let's put it this way. I don't think that that's what you asked me to tell them. You say you agreed upon a statement to them. That's not in this statement.

MR. KAPOOR: Your Honor, in the proposed jury charge, after the close of the evidence, that is how we describe our two claims. In what we submitted to the Court yesterday, we didn't get into that level of detail, meaning that we did not get into a level of detail of what was going on in Jalandhar either.

THE COURT: But you're saying to me now you want me to get into that level of detail.

MR. KAPOOR: No, your Honor. If your Honor is going to describe Mitre's claim in Jalandhar, we think it's necessary that your Honor also describes Mitre's separate claim regarding Meerut. The other alternative is that your Honor simply give the instruction --

THE COURT: I'm not quite sure, even if I don't have any -- I don't have any strong reaction to it one way or the other, but I'm not quite sure what you say is the difference that you have to prove with regard to Jalandhar and with regard to Meerut, how you prove that one is slave labor and one is not.

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you want to prove.

MR. KAPOOR: We would then prefer that your Honor just give the instruction as we proposed it in proposed instruction number five, to which HBO and Mitre agreed, and not reference specifically Jalandhar or Meerut. We'll save that for the jury charge at the end of the case, after the close of the evidence. THE COURT: But you don't want me to say that HBO falsely portrayed Mitre as using child labor? MR. KAPOOR: In the preliminary instructions that is correct, your Honor. THE COURT: You don't want me to say that. MR. KAPOOR: That is correct, your Honor. MR. BUTSWINKAS: Your Honor, we would like you to give the instruction that you were going to give as a preliminary instruction. Your instruction is better than the one the parties came up with. THE COURT: Usually it is. Until we start talking about it. Everyone changes their line. MR. BUTSWINKAS: Your Honor, I'm just saying that your instruction is a lot better because if we instruct on in minutia, we're never going to get the case done. THE COURT: I just want a pithy way to say it. is a defamation claims. They accuse you of using child labor and that was false and that's what this case is about. If you

could give me the details in opening statement of what you say

MR. KAPOOR: Your Honor, that's not what our case is.

Our case is about two claims of defamation, two defamatory

statements made by the show. If your Honor doesn't want to get

into --

THE COURT: That's fine. But you guys are splitting hairs, as lawyers do. The jury is not going to particularly care, if they find that you were using slave labor, they're not going to care whether it happened ten miles out of Meerut or whether it happened in Meerut. So that's not going to be the issue here. You can sort of try to put it into that slot if you want, but the jurors, they don't --

MR. KAPOOR: If your Honor is concerned about referencing specific cities, then we would be OK with something like Mitre claims that HBO defamed Mitre by portraying Mitre as using child labor and child slavery. There are two claims of defamation. And we move for summary judgment on both claims.

THE COURT: You know what. That's why I don't like to get -- you would just like to tell them the case is about them accusing you of using children to sell soccer balls. That's not from the jury's perspective.

(Continued on next page)

THE COURT: You may want to make it more complicated.

MR. KAPOOR: Respectfully, that's not a correct characterization of what we are claiming.

THE COURT: I am going to let you characterize your claim because I don't know how to characterize your claim, other than you were kind of mad at them when they said you had children working in India, from my simple perspective.

MR. KAPOOR: You did characterize our claim correctly on summary judgment when your Honor said that our claim is that HBO is accusing Mitre of actively doing something. It's not simply that children are stitching soccer balls. It is that Mitre is using child labor or turning a blind eye to using child labor in one city in India, and worse, that Mitre is using child slave labor in another city in India.

THE COURT: I would not make too fine a distinction when you argue that to the jury. Otherwise, they are going to think that you're not talking to them. This case is a lot more simple than that. If you think they are going to parse it out that way, that's fine. I am going to stay out of your way. You can present your case any way you want to. If that's the way you want to characterize it to them and tell them that you can only find in your favor on those limited issues, I will let you do. As I say, after you get past all the lawyer stuff, it's not that complicated for a jury in terms of the issues.

MR. KAPOOR: What is the exact instruction?

THE COURT: I will give the exact instruction that you have asked me jointly to give. That's it.

MR. KAPOOR: That's fine.

We also have an agreed upon statement regarding your introduction to children of industry. I can hand it up right now.

THE COURT: So I am going to give your proposed instruction number 5 when I introduce the parties and tell the parties what this case is about. I am not going to say anything about children, anything about slave labor, child labor. That's not what is in the instruction.

MR. KAPOOR: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: In opening statement you can define the issues to the jury on both sides, and then after the opening statement, I will give them the agreed upon statement regarding children of industry that you want me to give them before it's played. Then you will play it. And then I will turn to the plaintiffs and ask them to call their witness first.

I'm sorry, you wanted it played before opening.

MR. CONSTANTINE: You will tell them what they are going to see. We have agreed on language with HBO. And then they will see the footage and then we will open and HBO will open.

THE COURT: So then we are ready. Our jurors are ready, if you're ready.

Why don't you take a short break and when the jurors come up on the floor we will bring them in. When the jurors come in, I am going to ask you to stand for a little bit until we can get the jurors seated. Let's take a short break, five minutes, and we should have the jury here. (Recess)

F4D8MTT3

AFTERNOON SESSION

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2:30 p.m.

THE COURT: At this point, the parties want me to give

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your proposed instructions 1 through 4?

MR. KAPOOR: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I think we are missing one juror.

(Jury present)

THE COURT: Swear in the jury, please.

(Jury sworn)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, this case is now officially on trial and you're the jurors in the case.

The function of the jury is to decide disputed issues in the case, disputed fact issues in the case. To discharge this duty, it is important that you listen carefully to the witnesses as they testify and form no judgment with respect to any witness or the outcome of the case as the trial moves forward. In short, it's important to keep an open mind throughout the entire trial.

It is also important to observe the witnesses as they The reason for this is that the credibility of some of the witnesses will be at issue. You will be called upon to appraise the credibility or truthfulness of a particular witness's testimony. Often it is not what a witness says or how the witness says it that may give you a clue as to whether or not to accept his or her version of the events or an event

is credible or believable. In short, the witness's manner of testifying before you, the witness's appearance — that is general demeanor — is a factor that may play an important part in your reaching judgment as to whether or not you can accept that witness's testimony as reliable.

Now, as the trial proceeds, you may have impressions of a witness or a subject, but you should not allow these impressions to become fixed or hardened. If you do, in a sense you foreclose consideration of the testimony of other witnesses or other evidence that may come in after the witness you heard. This would be unfair to one side or the other. A case can be presented only step by step, witness by witness, before the totality of all the evidence is before you.

Now, we know from experience that frequently we will hear a person give a version of an event which sounds most impressive and often compelling, and yet when we hear another person's version of the same event, or even the same witness cross-examined with respect to it, what is seen as very compelling and impressive may be completely dissipated or weak. In other words, usually there is another side to every story. Thus, it is important to keep open mind throughout the taking of evidence.

The parties and their counsel are instructed not to speak to the jurors or to speak about the case in your presence. Thus, you should understand that if they fail to

acknowledge your presence, if you should see them at times when the court is not in session, they are not impolite or discourteous but simply following the order of the Court.

Now, a word about trial procedure. The trial proper will start with what are called opening statements. The attorneys representing each side will, before any evidence is received, appear before you and make an opening statement. This is a sort framework or reference as to what the case is about, the issues in the case.

The attorneys will set forth what they believe -- and I underscore the word believe -- what the evidence will show. These statements by the lawyers are made in good faith and on the basis of their preparation for trial. But I must caution you now, and probably will again during the course of the trial, that however helpful these opening statements may be, so that we could follow the testimony with reference to the issues in the case, they are not a substitute for the evidence.

The only evidence that you may act upon is that which you will hear from a witness, who will be sworn in your presence, who takes an oath to tell the truth, and following questioning on direct examination is subject to cross-examination, and such documents or exhibits as are admitted in evidence.

Now, the totality of the testimony of witnesses and the exhibits is the evidence upon which you will reach a

verdict in the case. If during the course of the trial a lawyer for each side makes any statement or reference to a fact matter, or includes a fact reference in a question, or eventually in his or her summation refers to fact matters, you will bear in mind that statements by the lawyers are not evidence. The sole and only evidence is that to which I have already referred.

Now, upon the conclusion of all the testimony, the lawyers will again address you. This is called the summation. Each will urge upon you the arguments that he or she believes support whatever position he or she advocates. You will, of course, listen attentively to the lawyers. The determination as to whether or not you accept any argument advanced before you by the plaintiff or the defendant is entirely up to you. You make the fact determination. You may accept such arguments as appeal to you. If not, you may reject them.

Following the lawyers' summations, the Court will instruct you as to the law, and it is then that you will go into the jury room and undertake your fact-finding function. The ultimate decision in finding the facts, deciding the facts is yours. This must be based upon the evidence presented to you.

Now, before we start the trial, let me give you a few rules of the road.

First, please do not discuss the case with anyone.

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This includes discussing the case in person, in writing, by phone or electronic means -- be it text messaging, e-mail, Facebook, Twitter, blogging, or any Internet chat room, Web site or other feature. If you have to tell someone, such as your spouse or your employer, that you're serving on a jury and that the trial may last as long as three to four weeks, that's OK. But when they inevitably ask you what the case is about, please tell them that you're under strict instructions from the judge not to discuss the case. The reasons for this, obviously, is that we want you to decide this case solely on the evidence presented in this courtroom and not on the basis of anything anyone who hasn't heard the evidence may think about the case. If you are asked or approached in any way about your jury service or anything about this case, you should respond that you have been ordered by the judge not to discuss the matter, and you should report the contact to the Court as soon as possible.

Now, along the same lines, you should not try to access any information about the case, conduct your own investigation or do research of any party or issue that arises in the case from any outside source, including dictionaries, reference books, or anything on the Internet.

There may be some media attention given to this case in the newspaper, or on the radio, television or Internet. If there is that kind of media attention during the trial, you

must insulate yourselves from all information about this case, except what comes to you in this courtroom through the rules of evidence. So when you leave here, and go to your home and pick up the paper or check a Web site, if you see something about the case, you must put the paper down or close the Internet browser right away. Do not read the article. You should also avoid listening to or watching any radio or television discussion of the case. Your sworn duty is to decide this case solely and wholly on the evidence presented in this courtroom.

Finally, do not discuss the case even among yourselves until all the evidence has been presented and the case has been given to you for your deliberations. The reason for this is that the evidence will be presented one witness and one exhibit at a time and it's important that you keep an open mind until you have heard all the evidence.

Now, if you want to take notes during the course of the trial, you may do so. If you do take notes, be sure that your note taking does not interfere with your listening to or considering all of the evidence. Also, if you take notes, do not discuss them with anyone before or during your deliberations. Your notes are to be used solely to assist you, and they are not to substitute for your recollection of the evidence in the case. The fact that a particular juror has taken notes entitles that juror's views to no greater weight than those of any other juror, and your notes are not to be

shown to other jurors during your deliberations. If during your deliberations you have any doubt as to the testimony, you will be permitted to request that the official trial transcript, which is being made of the proceedings, be read to you.

Now, it is the duty of the attorneys to object when the other side offers testimony or other evidence which the attorney believes is not properly admissible. Counsel also have the right and duty to ask the Court to make rulings of law and to request conferences at the sidebar out of the hearing of the jury, and all those questions of law must be decided by me, the Court. You should not show any prejudice against an attorney or any party because an attorney objects to the admissibility of evidence or asks for a conference out of the hearing of the jury or asks the Court for a ruling on the law. As I already indicated, my rulings on the admissibility of evidence do not indicate any opinion about the weight or effect of the evidence. You are the sole judges of the credibility of all witnesses and the weight and effect of all evidence.

Ladies and gentlemen, what we are going to do is in a few minutes we are going to the opening statements of the lawyers. But, first, Mitre and HBO have agreed that before they present their opening statements, you should watch the portion of the television program that is the subject of this lawsuit. It is a 22-minute segment of episode number 138 of

1	the HBO series Real Sports with Bryant Gumbel. This program
2	was shown on HBO for the first time on September 16, 2008.
3	Please watch it carefully.
4	Are you ready to play the video?
5	(Video played)
6	MR. BEGLEITER: Can we have the preliminary
7	instructions for the jury?
8	THE COURT: I thought I gave them.
9	MR. BEGLEITER: Concerning the case, that we handed up
10	to you that was agreed upon by the parties.
11	I misunderstood. I apologize.
12	THE COURT: Would you like to make an opening
13	statement at this time?
14	Mr. Constantine.
15	MR. CONSTANTINE: Thank you, your Honor.
16	Your Honor, may I have permission to use a laser
17	pointer during my opening?
18	THE COURT: Yes.
19	MR. CONSTANTINE: Thank you.
20	Thank you, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, for the
21	important and difficult work you are about to do.
22	By carefully watching this TV show called "Children of
23	Industry," you have already done your most important work.
24	Please take a moment to fix in your minds what you saw and what
25	you understood was shown and charged in this TV show, and

specifically about Mitre and the people who work for that

company.

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Right now, please ask yourself, what brand of ball was Gurmeet Kumar, that poor little boy in Meerut, stitching. one who was sold into slavery for less than a hundred dollars. The one whose little brother died.

Ask yourself what brand of ball was labeled "child labor free" as you watched kids stitching them.

Ask yourself what brand is associated with every despicable practice portrayed in this show.

Please do that now.

You are now in the same position as millions of American viewers who watched this show and was telecast 104 times in 2008. And the verdict you render a few weeks from now will not merely determine the dispute between Mitre and HBO, because if Real Sports can get away with what they did here, all bets are off.

My name is Lloyd Constantine. I and my colleagues from the firm Constantine Cannon are proud to have represented Mitre since 2008. As you will see when you watch the testimony taken five and six years ago in the United States, in Britain, and, most importantly, in India, it's been a very long struggle, but the day of reckoning has finally come.

As you saw and heard, Children of Industry and its host and correspondent, Bryant Gumbel and Bernard Goldberg,

"at least ten international brands." But only one brand was shown and mentioned over and over and over again, 24 times in 22 minutes, Mitre.

So, just a little bit now and more later about Mitre. Since before today, most people in America, and I know the judge asked you and none of you ever heard of it, so most people had not heard of them.

So, who is Mitre? Mitre is the oldest soccer ball company in the world. It was established during the 19th century in England. Mitre balls have been used many championships. Muhammad Ali wore Mitre equipment when he regained the heavyweight crown. Mitre's finest soccer balls are made in the Punjab region of India and Pakistan. That's the world hub for the highest quality hand-stitched soccer balls throughout the 20th and 21st century.

This is not an outsourcing story. Those balls have been made there for more than a century.

The Punjab is a region where child labor in hundreds of industries has existed for thousands of years. But child labor has been substantially eliminated in this industry, in the soccer ball industry, and mostly because of Mitre. That had been accomplished ten full years before this show was telecast.

In 1995, Mitre was purchased by Pentland, a

family-owned company based in London that owns some brands that you might recognize, like Speedo, the swimwear company, and Canterbury, whose rugby jerseys were worn by the All Blacks of New Zealand and the Springboks of South Africa, that was Nelson Mandela's team. You might recognize Hunter Boots, KangaROOS footwear, some of the other brands that Pentland owns.

The very moment that Pentland bought Mitre in 1995, its owners, Stephen and Andy Rubin, rallied the entire sporting goods industry — not just soccer, the entire world's sporting goods industry — in a worldwide effort to eliminate child labor from the entire industry, and to attack the real cause of child labor: Poverty in the communities where these children live.

This is Mr. Rubin. This is Stephen Rubin right here.

You will hear his testimony and Andy Rubin's testimony
about this.

Here is a clip from HBO's files of an Atlanta TV news piece in 1997, 11 years before this show, reporting on the historic worldwide effort that this gentleman began.

(Videotape played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: 1997.

As the evidence will prove, by 1999, because of the Rubins' leadership, child labor had been vastly reduced, in soccer ball stitching that occurs in the homes of adult stitchers in the Punjab, and has steadily decreased since.

Cottage industries exist there, and in rural societies around the world, allowing people, especially adult women, to help support their families while raising children and doing domestic chores.

I am going to talk to you more about Mitre, Pentland, and this historic and very successful effort to eliminate child labor a little bit later, but now, allow me to tell you a little bit about the TV show you just saw before.

Children of Industry was featured in one episode of Real Sports with Bryant Gumbel, a series that has been telecast by Time Warner's HBO network for 20 years.

Real Sports is a news program, and as its name suggests, it is supposed to report real news, not fiction, like Boardwalk Empire or Girls.

But the evidence will demonstrate that most of
Children of Industry is fiction. It's false and most of it was
a flat-out lie. Because it was not only false, but it was told
with HBO's knowledge of its falsity. Not only is the show a
pack of lies, as a witness who will come before you will
testify from India, but its producers also lied to everyone in
the process of making it.

I am going to preview for you just some of the overwhelming evidence that you will receive demonstrating this persuasive, reckless, and intentional falsity.

As you saw, and you will be shown it again, Children

of Industry is a tale of two cities in India -- and I use the term "tale" advisedly -- Meerut in Utter Pradesh and Jalandhar in the Punjab. Those two places are 225 miles away and five hours on a train.

First, I will preview the evidence demonstrated a false story created in Meerut. Then the separate, but equally false, story created by Real Sports in Jalandhar. Then the grossly negligent and reckless way these falsehoods were invented. And, finally, perhaps the biggest sham, the closing conversation that you just saw between Gumbel and Correspondent Goldberg, the crosstalk. That's what they call that, the crosstalk.

So let's begin our journey to India in Meerut, where Real Sports tells us that child stitchers are slaves in debt bondage, working eternally, attempting to repay debts to soccer ball companies.

Meerut is the home of Gurmeet Kumar. He is a character. A character, that is how Bryant Gumbel, Bernard Goldberg, and the show's producer, Joseph Perskie, describe Gurmeet and Rishi, the baby brother whose death is a big feature in this show. You will see that testimony. These poor kids are just characters for Real Sports, playing a role of abused victims in the tragedy portion of this show, in which Mitre is cast as the villain and Real Sports and Bernard Goldberg are heros.

While things in Meerut, like the death of that poor baby, are horrible, very sad, most of what you saw about Meerut and about the Gurmeet Kumar tragedy was falsified. The scenes were staged and Real Sports placed Mitre right in the middle of that made-up world. But the evidence will show you that not one Mitre brand soccer ball has ever been manufactured in Meerut. Not one. Never. Not one.

While Real Sports hoped to find Mitre there, they didn't. They couldn't. Because they have never been made there.

Here is the show's producer, Joseph Perskie, admitting that.

(Videotape played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: But the truth, that didn't stop Real Sports from placing Mitre right in the middle of Meerut and the Gurmeet Kumar tragedy so the show could have a villain. Real Sports deceptively edited and sliced and diced interviews to make people appear to be criticizing Mitre, when they weren't. And appear to be talking about Jalandhar, one city, when they were talking about Meerut, which is a very different place.

They did that to Kailash Satyarthi, who won the Nobel Peace Prize for his work helping children.

This is Mr. Satyarthi you saw in the show. Both Mr. Satyarthi and Charlotte Ponticelli, the highest ranking U.S. official working to stop child labor, will testify about how

Real Sports deceived them, deceptively edited their interviews to make them appear to be saying something very different from what they actually said. You can do that with editing. And in Mr. Satyarthi's case, make him appear to be criticizing Mitre, when his opinion of Mitre was exactly opposite.

Please watch this clip from the show where Mr. Satyarthi seemingly criticizes Mitre's hypocrisy.

(Videotape played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: But the actual interview of Satyarthi that you will see shows that Mr. Satyarthi wasn't shown Mitre's policy, and he wasn't talking about Mitre.

When I took his testimony in India, Satyarthi testified that he had a high opinion of Mitre. He had never seen any kids stitching a Mitre ball. And he was shocked.

When he first saw that, you know where he first saw it? He saw it while watching the same show that you just saw, on a DVD sent to him by HBO.

(Videotape played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: The Nobel Peace Prize winner knows that Mitre is one of the leading social corporate responsibility companies.

Real Sports intended that people blame all the despicable conduct in Meerut -- some real, but as you will see here in the trial, mostly just invented -- all on Mitre, whose soccer balls were not made there and never have been. I am

going to repeat that a number of times, and I apologize for that. By naming Mitre and showing its brand constantly and exclusively, while the dialogue and the commentary and the images veered back and forth between these two very different places, Meerut and Jalandhar, with very different stitching industries, involving very, very different companies, and by deceptive edits, like the one that I showed you with Mr. Satyarthi's interview.

Before we leave Meerut and the sham created there by Real Sports, let's watch another piece of staging and deceptive editing involving a little boy in Meerut whose portrayal demonstrates many of the tricks used in making this show.

This little boy is Pankaj. Real Sports portrays

Pankaj as a stitcher making balls for rich kids in America.

(Videotape played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: I am going to show you a little bit of the unaired footage, the outtakes, showing Pankaj playing with materials being stitched by his mother and his sister in their home, while the Real Sports cameraman, a gentleman named Vijay Bedi, gives orders in Hindi translated as: Talk to him. Explain to him how to do it. Talk to him. He doesn't know how to do it.

(Videotape played).

MR. CONSTANTINE: You will see the whole thing during the trial, and I want you to remember the sister on the right,

Poojah, a beautiful little girl.

Real Sports Associate Producer Zehra Mamdani confirmed meeting this kid, but incredibly denied that Pankaj had been portrayed as a child stitcher in the show where Bernie Goldberg says: Kids like these, making balls for kids like these, in nice American suburbs.

So, after falsely placing Mitre in Meerut, where Mitre soccer balls had never been made, Real Sports travelled 225 miles to Jalandhar, in the Punjab, near India's border with Pakistan, to invent a separate, but equally false, story about Mitre, in the vastly different soccer ball industry there with vastly different companies.

In Jalandhar, Children of Industry said soccer ball companies "like hiring children instead of their parents." You heard that. Because they pay children a nickel an hour. You heard that several times. Less than adults get paid. And because adults would unionize and go on strike. Goldberg says that at the beginning and again at the end of the show.

Goldberg also says that the soccer ball companies in Jalandhar, as well as the U.S. and Indian governments, all claim that no children are stitching soccer balls there. When they are shown that some kids are stitching, they say, We didn't know. Who hires kids, but won't employ their parents, are hypocrites, hide their eyes, and pretend not to know. The only brand mentioned in the show, again, is Mitre, charged with

every despicable practice, and most of those as fictional as the twirling spiders in Game of Thrones.

As the evidence will show, the soccer ball makers in Jalandhar, India, employ adults only to stitch soccer balls. They are paid per-ball rates, not hourly. The manufacturers have absolutely no economic incentive for children to stitch, as the payment for each ball is fixed and the same regardless of who stitches it. Most of the soccer balls hand-stitched in Jalandhar are stitched in homes, a cottage industry, by adult women. Typical of all of the cottage industries in India.

The poor women who stitch soccer balls in Jalandhar occasionally try to make some extra money by giving their kids soccer balls to stitch. That's how, and that's why, and that's where, at home, children sometimes stitch soccer balls in Jalandhar, but very, very infrequently.

Because since 1998, there has been a non-government organization, or NGO, called the Sports Goods Foundation of India, or SGFI, which has operated with the full support of every soccer ball maker in Jalandhar. That's the SGFI symbol. And that is the truth.

SGFI does just one thing, in just one place,

Jalandhar, India. It finds kids stitching soccer balls at

home, balls given to them by their mothers. It gets those kids

into school and it gives those families the assistance

necessary to eliminate their need to use their kids for extra

Case 1:08-cv-09117-GBD-HBP Document 496 Filed 05/20/15 Page 54 of 89 54 F4D8MIT3 Opening - Mr. Constantine income. Mitre does not manufacture soccer balls. Mitre doesn't make soccer balls. Mitre is a brand. Real Sports knew that. Mitre brand soccer balls are manufactured in Jalandhar by two suppliers, companies called Mare & Company and Soccer International. (Continued on next page)

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In 1998, those two and the other MR. CONSTANTINE: manufacturers in Jalandhar established SGFI, with the help of the international labor organization, Unicef, Save the Children, a former prime minister of India, who is still on the board, and with lots and lots and lots of help from Mitre. 1999, the SGFI child labor monitoring system was operating with independent monitors from the world's foremost inspection organization, which is based in Paramus. Since then, SGFI monitors daily make unannounced visits within the thousands of homes where most of these balls are stitched. They look for and they find children stitching soccer balls -- because there are kids doing it, very few, but some are; the balls are given to them by their mothers -- and they put those kids into special schools. And then they give the families assistance so the parents won't continue to have the kids do any work -- not just soccer stitching, any work -- that would interfere with their schooling. This SGFI plate must be displayed on the door of every stitcher's home in Jalandhar, adult stitcher, authorized to stitch soccer balls.

Real Sports knew all about SGFI. It was operating ten years before the show, ten years. The now rare instances of desperate mothers using their kids for extra income wasn't the story that Real Sports wanted. But it was the real story.

Real Sports was repeatedly told by Indian reporters working for them that the basic premise of the story in Jalandhar was

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false.

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Here is one of several memos from man Preet Kaur, Real Sports' field reporter and primary Indian journalist, telling that to the producers of the show. "As I have explained and mailed you earlier, there is no direct contact between company and children or between contractor and children. These balls are taken out by trusted contractors/trusted employees outside for stitching and are given to the parents of the children to stitch." "Parents/family members make children to stitch the balls." "Parents make their children stitchers due to the necessity of their house."

And you're going to see wads of these memos telling them that this is how kids wind up stitching soccer balls.

Mr. Perskie, who is the producer of the show, admitted that he knew kids stitched soccer balls in Jalandhar, not as the show claims because kids are hired or preferred but because parents hired to stitch the balls give some to their kids to stitch. You'll see his admission.

Bryant Gumbel also admitted that he was told about this central falsity in the show. And you'll see that admission as well.

In a 2006 memo from the associate producer of the show, Zehra Mamdani, to Mr. Perskie, Mr. Mamdani tells him "we can't really show abused kids because these kids are not being beaten by their 'masters'; they're being slapped by their

parents for not working." But she told him, "I think this story is doable if it's done in a clever way (which of course it will be since you're working on it)."

"I hope this information didn't deflate too much air from the story (ha ha) because we don't have the abused kids like the camels piece." "The camels piece" is a reference to another Real Sports segment.

Ladies and gentlemen, this was the moment, this was the moment, two years before the first telecast, when the producers confronted the truth but decided instead to be clever and make a hoax. And since they couldn't really show abused kids, as you see, the evidence will show, unfortunately, that Real Sports themselves abused and lied to kids. Most of what Real Sports called research over the next two years was a process of staging falsifications and lying to everyone, especially the children, resulting in Children of Industry and an effort at HBO to widely disseminate and publicize this show, an effort in which Richard Plepler, HBO's powerful president, took a very personal and active hand.

The sports story about Mitre not hiring adults because kids are cheaper at a nickel an hour was just a flat-out lie, constantly repeatedly Goldberg. The big lie is made up of component lies, like the one about not hiring adults because they unionized. Please watch Mr. Perskie admit that fabrication.

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(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: You also see Mr. Perskie's admission that the nickel-an-hour rate for ball stitching you heard about over and over again, that it had absolutely no basis in fact.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: Perskie and Mamdani, the producer and the associate producer, both swore that it was their job to assure the show was factually accurate. But despite her duty to assure accuracy, Ms. Mamdani repeatedly also swore, under oath, that she didn't remember the most basic things about the show that she co-produced. Here is a preview of Ms. Mamdani's testimony.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: The associate producer didn't know would wrote the script.

Next, please.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: The associate producer -- this is the first show that she was an associate producer on, it was telecast 104 times and available on demand -- according to her, she doesn't recall ever actually watching the show.

Next, please.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: That's Ms. Mamdani's handwriting, in her notebook.

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Next, please.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: Next, please.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: She didn't remember, but I want you, ladies and gentlemen, to please remember Ms. Mamdani's testimony about not searching for the saddest children and not staging anything, as you watch this scene, where Ms. Mamdani asks Poojah, that beautiful little girl I showed you before, the sister of Prakash, expose herself and her disease, stitching for an HBO cameraman, Vijay Bedi, at Ms. Mamdani's request.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: I'm sorry I actually had to show that to you, but you have to understand what went on here.

When I showed Ms. Mamdani 19 separate handwritten notes of per-ball rates paid to stitchers in Jalandhar, in her handwriting, in her notebook, she didn't recall writing that or the meaning of any of that, because it puts a lie to the nickel-an-hour fabrication and it showed why there was absolutely no economic incentive for soccer-ball manufacturers to use child labor. The piece rate or per-ball rate is the same regardless who stitches a ball. And remember, Mitre doesn't make the ball.

The real picture in Jalandhar, as with hundreds of

cottage industries, is that kids are given work by their

parents. Why? In an effort to survive, in India. Real Sports

knew that. Their Indian researcher told them this repeatedly.

But in Jalandhar, SGFI is helping the family to survive without

using their children as labor, by providing vocational

using their children as labor, by providing vocational assistance and economic assistance. This has steadily and

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drastically reduced the incidence of child labor in Jalandhar.

In 2007 and 2008, two years, a decade after the program confronted widespread child labor, SGFI made more than 24,000 unannounced visits to 3,000 stitching homes in Jalandhar, with SGFI plates nailed to their doors. And in just 60 homes in two years, kids were found stitching soccer balls. And of those 60 homes, in nine, the kids were found stitching Mitre-brand soccer balls. Nine cases in two years. You know, a zero-tolerance policy does not mean that something you don't tolerate and fight hard to stop never happens. The kids found stitching were sent to special schools operated by SGFI. Financial assistance and training was given to their parents. And that 60 and nine in two years, that's how drastically the incidence of child stitching has been reduced as a result of the effort in the Punjab that this gentleman, Stephen Rubin, Mitre's owner, began more than a decade before this show was telecast. Indeed, Mr. Satyarthi recorded the results of this effort to Mr. Goldberg, but it was simply ignored.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: "Decreasing very fast and it's going to end soon," the contrast with the mid '90s. And what changed? This guy. That's what changed.

Real Sports knew all this. Newsreels of this effort featuring Mr. Rubin are prominent in the raw, unused footage that Real Sports left on their cutting room floor. Instead, Real Sports just made up the story about Mitre, that doesn't even manufacture balls, liking to hire kids to stitch them at a nickel an hour, instead of their parents. Not the truth. Not substantially true. Just lies. And lies formulated in a grossly irresponsible and reckless manner, while the truth was staring Real Sports right in the face.

Ms. Mamdani interviewed SGFI executive director Ravi
Purewal. That's Mr. Purewal. You'll see his testimony here in
the trial. Mr. Purewal provided Mamdani extensive information
about SGFI's child-labor monitoring and rehabilitation
programs, at her request. With SGFI's help, Real Sports could
have shown real stitching families and real kids stitching,
instead of the staged phony scenes that you saw, and show what
the industry in Jalandhar is doing to stop child labor and help
the families. Mr. Purewal will testify. Instead of finding
and showing the very few real kids stitching next to their
mothers, like little Poojah, like little Pantah, who actually
didn't know how to stitch. Real Sports hired kids to pretend
that they were stitching balls in Jalandhar. They brought

materials to the kids. They doctored the ball panels with big enlarged holes to make the kids look skilled, and they told the kids what to do, just like they staged and were teaching that little boy Pankash, that I showed you before.

You may recall that Bernard Goldberg in the show refers to the holes on the unstitched panels of a soccer ball as "pin-sized holes." I'm glad there's a lot of women on the jury who know what pin-sized holes are. OK.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: You'll see the testimony of the soccer ball maker from Jalandhar about these doctored ball panels with enlarged holes. Pin-sized holes? Maybe bowling pins.

Ladies and gentlemen, as the evidence is presented, please pay careful attention to the size of the holes described by Mr. Goldberg as pin sized and the many other details that will allow you -- as the Judge told you, you are the judges of the fact -- to determine, as Mitre contends, that these scenes were all staged. And HBO is very good at that. They make good movies.

Real Sports had the names and logos of many other soccer brands that the producers swore under oath were being stitched by kids in Jalandhar. They swore that they saw the Boyce brand and McGregor and Dunlop, and Adidas balls labeled "Euro 2008," which was the biggest tournament that year. Real

Sports documents also refer to kids stitching Niki, Puma,
Spalding, and Umbro Ball. Real Sports even had footage, they
say, of balls being stitched by kids with the Pepsi brand on
it, as well as the signature of Ronaldinho, a soccer megastar.
That was the ball, when you watch the show, that was the ball
that bore the inscription "child-labor free," the one, as you
will learn, many who watched this show concluded was a
Mitre-brand ball. You remember when I asked you that question
at the beginning, when I said, ask yourself right now, maybe
some of you thought that now.

Here is what you saw when you watched the show at Children of Industry, with the Pepsi brand and Ronaldinho's signature.

(Audio recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: And here is the Pepsi branding and Ronaldinho's signature from an early version of the show that was edited out before it was telecast.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: Real Sports hid that scene.

Ronaldinho's signature, it was a target and lie about Mitre,
and Mitre alone, that has never, ever labeled its balls that
way. Never. Every kid named by Real Sports as a child
stitching a Mitre-brand ball was identified by SGFI, and swore,
under oath, that they were not stitchers but were induced by
Real Sports to pretend. These three kids, named Manjit, Deepu,

and Aman -- you saw them in the show -- are all portrayed as stitching Mitre-brand balls. They and the other kids will testify that they were induced by Real Sport to pretend to be stitchers, with those doctored ball panels, etc.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: You'll see their full testimony at trial. You'll see a lot of other kids saying the same thing that, they were induced to pretend. These two classes of kids, one of the kids that was sort of sporting in the beginning a mustache, they're referred to as middle-class kids. Anyway, you will see their extended testimony about the products and the instruction Real Sports provided to them. You'll see the attorneys that were hired by them in HBO to try to intimidate these kids, like Manjit, that girl you saw before, who was accused by one of these shouting attorneys of being a Bollywood actress.

You know, unless and until extreme poverty ends in India, there are going to be some child stitchers, in Jalandhar, stitching at home, along with their mothers. Showing that would have required Real Sports to abandon the lie about Mitre hiring kids instead of their parents, and it would have prevented Bernard Goldberg from playing hero.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: The false story about Jalandhar gives all the fakery that they used in that first video of

Meerut, plus more. Nobel Laureate Satyarthi's comments were scattered throughout the Jalandhar portion, but when I took his testimony in India, he stated that he didn't go Jalandhar with HBO, he didn't even know — he didn't even know — that the show involved Jalandhar. He is based in Meerut. His organization is in Meerut. He didn't know the show involved Jalandhar. And he had, quote, never been to Jalandhar in this particular or in any investigation with anyone.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: Quite a deal to use a man like Satyarthi as a foil for a lie that you want to tell.

This is Charlotte Pontichelli. Charlotte Ponticelli was the highest U.S. official fighting child labor. She was also unwittingly assigned the role of bungling U.S. government official. This dedicated and sophisticated career public servant was duped and manipulated into a gotcha moment, and everything she told Mamdani about our government's great and very expensive effort to reduce child labor were edited out. She'll testify, you'll see that Real Sports deceived her, they deceived her, into believing that that Ronaldinho ball that I showed you, she thought that was a Mitre ball.

The show's lies fooled not only Satyarthi and Ponticelli, but correspondent Bernhard Goldman was fooled by his own show and by his own words into believing that Mitre labeled its soccer balls "child-labor free," something it has

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never done, because it doesn't use its corporate responsibility policies to advertise.

Please watch and listen to Goldberg.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: But since the only brand shown and mentioned is Mitre, it is not surprising that Goldberg deceived himself. And you'll see that at the trial. The evidence will show why the correspondence who constantly proclaimed his and Real Sports' heroism was substantially clueless about his own show, despite telling the viewers, quote, we found it, and "our trip to Meerut" and many other "we"s and "our"s. Goldberg never went to India for this show.

Goldberg interviewed Satyarthi in an Indian-themed hotel in London to make it appear that he had gone to India. Goldberg never even bothered, never even bothered to watch the show that he pontificates about with Bryant Gumbel at the end, in the crosstalk. Here is Mr. Goldberg admitting that he didn't watch his own show, with Bryant Gumbel, and he didn't even watch the show without him.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: Remember what his Honor said about demeanor evidence.

During the trial you'll see all the basic things about his show that Mr. Goldberg didn't know. He admitted he didn't know why he wrote, why he wrote to producer Perskie that the

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description was, quote, unfair to Wal-Mart and Mitre. And Mr. Perskie testified that he didn't know why Goldberg's false description was unfair to Mitre either. Mr. Goldberg also didn't understand the phony emancipation scene in the show involving these two girls, Sonia and Sonam of Meerut. As you watched before, these two girls have supposedly been freed from slavery by Kailash Satyarthi and are the newest students in their school. You heard that, right. You also saw them receive their, quote, very own emancipation proclamation, in that scene involving a staged and nonexistent court decree. But during the trial you'll see, these girls were not bonded laborers and they were not being freed. They were simply brought to Mr. Satyarthi by HBO for a photo op on May 16, 2008. The supposed court decree freeing them were just birth certificates. They are enrolled in an exclusive private institution that just want middle schools, not in their village school, as it was said, which is in the Nai Basti Village of Meerut. And to finish this little hoax within a big hoax, they were dragged back in front of HBO cameras in late August of 2008 and they were pulled out of a play date and HBO made them cry.

In this document, associate producer Mamdani asks
Children of Industry field reporter Manpreet Kaur why Sonia is
crying, and she's told that Sonia was crying because HBO took
her away from a play date with her sister for an HBO shooting

session. "Dear ma'am, Sonia was crying as she was a bit hesitated to answer our questions. And she was disturbed because she went to her sister's place (to enjoy), and we brought back to her house for filming. This was also the reason for filming in the evening, as a lot of time was wasted in explaining her and bringing her back to her house. And the second reason is the weather was cloudy. Thanks, Manpreet."

And now I'll show you a one-minute clip from a much longer filming session with Sonia where three HBO stringers pummeled Sonia with directions and questions, which you'll see during the trial translated as, "Say loudly, say, Sonia, look at me, listen, you speak from the beginning, Sonia, you tell the whole thing about yourself, tell everything. My name is Sonia. I study in this class. I live in this village. And I am so many years old. Say this all in one line. Just say it. Say it. Speak, Sonia. Speak. Nothing will happen. Speak."

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: You're going to see this over and over again, of all these kids being pounded and staged and say this again, say this again. The call Ms. Mamdani swore that staging and direction did not occur. You saw that before.

And when Mr. Goldberg, the clueless correspondent, saw a reference to this scene -- you know, the emancipation scene -- in a draft version of the script, he complained to

Mr. Perskie: "Joe, a/k/a motherfucker, I still don't understand the ID paperwork bullshit. Can you write this in fucking English also?"

HBO really cares about these kids. And Goldberg further demonstrated his deep concern for them in his comments about a planned scene showing kids playing with the soccer balls they used to stitch. You recall, you saw the show, Satyarthi says, these children have dreams to play with that soccer ball which they stitched, but they can never. They can never. Well, that feel-good scene was deleted from the show after Goldberg threatened Perskie. "Joe, this is so fucking corny I can't stand it. I'll do part one. Get someone else to read part two. Please."

Mr. Goldberger confirmed -- and I you know, and I should tell you something. Mr. Goldberg was totally unconcerned about the content of the show or anything about the facts of the show. When he was deposed, I said, you know, you said there were ten international brands, can you name them. He said, I can name one, Pepsi. So he was totally unconcerned about the content of the show, the truthfulness of the show, the fact of the show. But one thing that he was concerned about was diction, grammar, and things that he thought were "too fucking corny."

The only other thing that he was concerned about is, he wrote to Mr. Perskie that it was unfair to Wal-Mart and

Mitre. But he forgot about what he meant there.

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Mr. Gumbel confirmed that the very format of the crosstalk at the end is a hoax. Gumbel and Goldberg, seated together for brief seconds inside the mind of Gurmeet Kumar. Just look at them. Isn't that a magic HBO moment, the kind of moment that only HBO can create? Just look at that.

Then after that magical moment, Gumbel and Goldberg tell viewers their interpretation of the show that they and the viewers just watched together, etc. Gumbel and Goldberg haven't watched the show together. And incredibly, they haven't even watched the show separately. Here is Mr. Gumbel's admission, matching the one you saw Mr. Goldberg make before.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: And as you will see, Mr. Gumbel's confession went well beyond that, but for now please consider that Mr. Gumbel declared Mitre guilty and a lying or lousy investigator in the crosstalk.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: He rendered that verdict without even knowing whether Mitre soccer balls are made in India.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: This was a show about soccer ball stitching in India. The host didn't know where the Mitre soccer balls were manufactured.

Gumbel didn't go to India. Goldberg didn't go. The

producer, Mr. Perskie, was not present when any of the India footage was shown, not one image. Associate producer Mamdani was the only HBO employee present when any of the India footage was shown. But she was in Meerut, where Mitre soccer balls have never been made, orchestrating Real Sports' complete fabrication of the truly tragic events in the life of Gurmeet Kumar and her baby brother, Rishi, who died.

Judge Daniels will explain to you what gross irresponsibility means as it is applied to trust, or what it means to recklessly disregard the truth and what practices are malicious in this kind of case. But you, the judges of the facts, will be able to determine that, with no presence of HBO employees in India, most of the work was done by what Real Sports called their "stringers," the Indian reporters that they hired. You'll see their testimony. Producer Perskie testified that they were professional, accomplished, responsible journalists. This lady is Veena Sharma. She testified repeatedly that she never saw a single child under the legal age of 14 stitching a soccer ball.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: And you'll see Sumit Khanna.

Mr. Khanna walked out in the middle of his deposition, said,

right now I'm very tired because everything has slipped from my

mind, came back nine days later and testified that he shot a

lot of footage without any HBO employee present, and that

everything he shot was rejected by Ms. Mamdani, everything.

This gentleman is Yatish Yadav, another Real Sports stringer. Like Mr. Perskie, Mr. Yadav was not present when any of the footage used by Children of Industry was shot, not one image.

And this, ladies and gentlemen, that is Vijay Bedi, another among Real Sports' professional, accomplished, responsible journalists, according to Mr. Perskie. Mr. Bedi swore under oath that he was just doing camera work under the supervision of HBO. He's the guy who provided Poojah exposing herself and her diseased, ravaged chest, at Ms. Mamdani's request. Please watch carefully this scene that Mr. Bedi directed and photographed for six full minutes, three weeks before Ramit Kumar's brother died.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: I'm sorry. I apologize for having to show that to you.

Ms. Mamdani and Mr. Perskie testified that they reviewed all of the raw footage of the Gurmeet Kumar family shot in their home, before selecting images, and the sound bites that you saw before in the show. After doing that, the script of the show reports "three weeks after we met him, Gurmeet's baby brother died. Gurmeet got three hours off to go to the funeral. Then it was back to work. After all, his death still very much alive." Clever.

This gentleman is Real Sports stringer Harinder Singh. Mr. Singh will testify that he helped Real Sports set up
David's shoot days in advance despite Mamdani's testimony that
HBO's family simply photographed what people were doing without
any staging or direction. Mr. King testified that he did not
know whether the stitchers were adult or children, that Real
Sports refused his suggestion to get proof of age. He also
testified that he wasn't sure whether rugby balls or soccer
balls or something else was being stitched. Mr. Singh also
testified about scenes of children in industry that were
dramatized and fabricated. Here's one of the scenes in
children of city that Mr. Singh swore was dramatized and
fabricated, scenarios shot where no faces can be seen.

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: The younger kid appearing in Children of Industry whose name and address was disclosed and even some of the raw unused footage that wasn't used in the show was located by SGFI, because that's what they do. They find kids and they help them and their family. They swore that they were not stitchers but were induced to act in this Real Sports show. You'll see their testimony. But here, the faceless stitchers, who appear skilled, were not identified, preventing Mitre and SGFI from helping and finding them if they actually needed help. The raw footage reveals that these stitchers, described by Goldberg as "not much older than ten"

in fact include one stitcher that is 31 years of age, and others that are 19 years of age. As they told Real Sports stringer Vijay Bedi as he filmed them, you'll see the evidence.

And the scene was further fabricated because Real Sports provided these skilled stitchers Mitr ball panels to stitch. From the raw unused footage provided to Mitre, here are the faces of the people that Goldberg said were, quote, not much older than ten.

and here are the neatly laid-out Mitre ball panels brought to this location. Yes, unique they are. And here are the rugby balls that were actually stitched at that location. You didn't see that in the film, did you? Never shown to the viewers, but found in the Real Sports scrapheap.

Now, I've deconstructed several of these scenes for you. I deconstructed this scene. I showed you how the emancipation farce was done. I showed you how Pankash was portrayed as a stitcher when, you'll see during the trial was actually pulling the thread with his teeth, sticking it in his nose, etc. I've deconstructed these scenes. I can't do that with everything that you saw in the show. And you're going to be inundated during this trial with scenes of kids purportedly stitching soccer balls.

And you know what, kids actually do stitch soccer balls, you know. Certainly in Meerut they do, where Mitre balls are not made. But what I'm telling you is that during

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the course of the trial all of this will be deconstructed for you. A lot of what you're going to be inundated with are scenes from Meerut, where Mitre has never been. Others are going to be involving older kids who look young. Some of these are kids who can stitch but they were provided to Mitre stuff just like this scene here. And there are going to be lots of falsified scenes like Manjit and Deepu and Aman and Preeti and So you'll see all of their testimony. You'll even see a kid stitching something called a netball, where is a game virtually unknown in the United States. This kid is 12. And you will see the testimony, that he was a 12-year-old. He goes to school full time. He comes home and he stitches soccer He stitches netballs a couple of hours a day. And that balls. is lawful in India because if you're going to school full time you can do that. And you'll see that.

You'll not only see that, but you will see that the producers found that out from an expert named Dr. Helen Seekar at a university in Delhi. But, you know, they just threw that information away.

So I can't do all of that in the opening. But during the course of the trial, you will see this whole hoax deconstructed.

Up to this point I focused on this show, the false story in Meerut, the separate false story involving the very, very different industry and different company in Jalandhar, and

the grossly irresponsible and reckless way that these lies were concocted, with the truth staring Real Sports right in the face.

Now I'm going to tell you a little bit more about Mitre, as I promised, the company that was lied about and savaged repeatedly, exclusively in this hoax, a hoax on Mitre and a hoax on the American public.

As current and former executive, Mr. Rubin will testify. Mitre was the seventh largest soccer brand in the world, behind Niki, Adidas, Puma, Umbro, and others. Mitre is one brand of some 13 brands. And I mentioned seven of them before. They are owned by Pentland, which is a family-owned company established 80 years ago as Liverpool Shoe. Mitrebrand soccer balls have never been manufactured in Meerut, not one. Never. The place where Real Sports depicted Mitre as slave masters and the company responsible for that tragedy in Gurmeet Kumar's family.

Mitre and Pentland are not the liars and lousy investigators that Bryant Gumbel accused them of being without even knowing where their balls are made. Mitre has never claimed that child labor does not exist in Jalandhar. In fact, before the show was telecast, Mitre sent Real Sports a letter telling them that they were completely aware and completely involved with the SGFI program to find the very few kids still stitching soccer balls. Real Sports also got a statement

before the telecast from SGFI to distinguish that. There were so many moments where they looked the truth in the face and said, you know what, let's be clever.

Pentland bought Mitre in 1995. Child labor was very common in the soccer ball industry in the Punjab. 75 percent of the world's soccer balls were made there. The moment, the very moment that this gentleman bought Mitre, he and his son, Andy Rubin, went into action to address the problem of child labor in the Punjab. That year, '95, Mr. Rubin was made president of a worldwide federation of sporting goods companies, 12,000 companies, that includes every major sports equipment brand in the world. They elected him to that position. His very first act as federation president was to convene a conference in Switzerland devoted to the eradication of child labor, attended by all of the big brands in the world: Unicef, the International Olympic Committee, Save the Children, and Anti-slavery International, which is the oldest human rights organization on the planet.

The next year, Mr. Rubin hired Lesley Roberts, the head of Anti-slavery International, to head Mitre's corporate responsibility department. You'll see her testimony. She is a world-renowned authority on slavery in childhood. She'll testify about what it meant for Pentland to give a blank check to an activist like her. Mr. Satyarthi will testify about his collaboration on these initiatives, and recognitions of

Mitre's, quote, leading corporate social responsibility policy.

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(Video recording played)

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MR. CONSTANTINE: 1997, a meeting that Mr. Rubin held

in Switzerland called the Atlanta agreement, which was all of the soccer ball makers in Sialkot, again, where 75 percent of the world's soccer balls are made, resulting in the substantial elimination of child labor from the huge stitching industry there. Mitre was not a manufacturer, but it was heavily involved in establishing those procedures in that town. Here's a clip from Mr. Rubin's address at that Atlanta meeting. You

(Video recording played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: This is HBO footage.

know where we found the clip? It was in HBO's file.

This is why we're here, ladies and gentlemen, because they told all those lies about this man and his company. 1997. And the very next year, 1998, Mitre helped establish the SGFI, in Jalandhar, a hundred miles away, as you will see and hear from Ms. Roberts, from Mr. Rubin, from Andy Rubin, and from Mr. Satyarthi himself, who praised the anti-child-labor efforts in both Sialkot and Jalandhar.

Stephen and Andy Rubin will also testify about the mandate given to Ms. Robert, whom you saw before, really an unreasonable woman in the best sense of the word — a woman who always saw every problem under the sun, a woman who was never satisfied, no matter how much progress was made, and never

could be satisfied. That's why Stephen Rubin hired her.

Under Roberts and the Rubins' leadership, Mitre's corporate responsibility and supply chain executives relentlessly inspect supply facilities India and all around the world, fighting the pandemic of child labor and providing the workers living wages so that parents don't have to sacrifice their children's future. When a violation of their policy occurs, they don't jump ship and leave the community; they work to address it. That investment by Mitre and Pentman to the community governs their dealings in Jalandhar and everywhere around the world where their branded products are made by other companies.

You know, it was really disgusting and particularly perverse, particularly perverse, for Real Sports to have singularly targeted Mitre and this man, because it has really walked the walk in eliminating child labor from this industry and other industries, which still occurs, though very rarely, because of extreme poverty, not because of evil soccer brands or evil soccer manufacturers or subcontractors or contractors — by the way, none of which are ever named in the show, leaving the viewer only one name, one brand, to blame for everything: Mitre.

(Continued on next page)

MR. CONSTANTINE: In Meerut, where Real Sports portrayed Mitre as slave masters, the simple truth that the producers knew, as you saw, Mitre soccer balls are not made there and never have been.

The devastating effect and damage suffered by family-owned Mitre will be detailed by many witnesses. Because the Rubins are Englishmen, I think I have the right to sort of paraphrase Shakespeare now, about what happens when a wonderful reputation, a hard-earned reputation is damaged by lies. Shakespeare said something like: "Who steals my purse steals trash, but he that taketh from me my good name robs me of that which not enriches him, but makes me poor indeed."

You know, I respect my distinguished adversary, but I am not going to wish him good luck in trying to rationalize and excuse how Mitre was lied about exclusively, recklessly and intentionally.

This trial involves a sport, soccer, but this is not a sporting event. It's a search for the truth and for a just result. So that companies like Mitre, that put their money where their mouth is, won't be lied about, and so the American public can trust news programming and won't be lied to and manipulated about a serious problem. Because when you do that, you do great damage to the effort to solve that problem.

Please remember this when my adversary tries to spin the very end of the show, when Mr. Goldberg clumsily speculates

that Mitre might have wanted to stop, but that Mitre's subcontractors are evildoers, who hire kids instead of adults, a lie, because they make a nickel an hour, another lie, and because they won't unionize and strike, another lie. Followed by Mr. Gumbel's reindictment of Mitre, he has already declared guilty, and lying and lousy investigators. Please remember that if Mr. Butswinkas tells you that Mitre was treated fairly because of Mr. Goldberg's final half-assed expression of doubt, laced with falsehood and his glaring Freudian slip. You heard him say, every single one of those kids working could be thrown out of work today and hired by a parent.

(Videotape played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: Mr. Goldberg didn't know much. He didn't go to India. He didn't even watch his own show. But that much he did know. He knew who was making these poor kids work. Their poor parents, not Mitre.

and understood about this show before I began talking, and please remember now, and more importantly a few weeks from now, what your answers are to the questions I asked. What brand of ball you thought Gurmeet Kumar, the boy in Meerut, was stitching? The one who was sold into slavery for less than a hundred dollars. The one whose baby brother Rishi, who was never given a name on the show, the one who died, what brand of ball was given to Rishi? What brand of ball was labeled "child"

labor free" as you watched this video? What brand of ball was associated with every despicable practice invented and staged by HBO in this farce?

Please remember what your answers to those questions were before I began reviewing the evidence. And when the trial concludes you will add your answer to a fourth question: Did Children of Industry report the truth or was it just a clever pack of lies targeting Mitre?

The viewers who watched this in 2008, they didn't have lawyers like me or Mr. Butswinkas to review the evidence. All they had was the show. This is what they saw, this is what they heard, and this is what they remembered.

(Videotape played)

MR. CONSTANTINE: Clever.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Butswinkas, I can do one of two things. I can give the jury a short five-minute break and you can take ten minutes and begin today or we can adjourn and begin in the morning.

MR. BUTSWINKAS: Option one, your Honor.

THE COURT: Why don't we do this. I am going to give you a short break in the jury room. Just stay in the jury room. Use the bathroom and rest yourself for a minute. I will bring you back out. We will take ten minutes, keep us on schedule. Then we will adjourn for the day.

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Don't discuss the case, keep an open mind, and I will see you in five minutes.

(Jury exits courtroom)

(Recess)

(Jury present)

THE COURT: Mr. Butswinkas, why don't you begin for ten minutes.

MR. BUTSWINKAS: Thank you, your Honor.

May it please the Court, ladies and gentlemen.

I tell my two boys more often than they want to hear that actions speak louder than words. And I want you to remember what Mr. Constantine said in his last five minutes. Mitre relentlessly inspects to make sure children are not stitching soccer balls in their supply chain.

This story ran on September 16, 2008. And after the report ran, HBO received a letter from Mr. Constantine. And in that letter, he said, children were not stitching Mitre soccer balls in Jalandhar, India. And I waited for the better part of an hour and 35 minutes to see if he would repeat that, whether he would tell you again that children were not stitching Mitre soccer balls in Jalandhar, India. And it never came. He never said it. And you will know why after you hear the case, after the evidence comes in. Not from what the lawyers say, not from what the lawyers play, not from the lawyers' edits, but from the evidence.

Because what happened after they saw the HBO report was Mitre sent one of its three investigators that it had on full-time staff at Pentland. By the way, those are three investigators. They don't deal with child labor at all; they are over in the counterfeiting side, because that's the side that costs Mitre money. But when this report ran, they pulled one of those guys off, who spent 80 percent of his time on counterfeiting, and they said, sir, go over to Jalandhar and see what you find. See if you can find the same thing HBO found in the report. Were kids stitching Mitre soccer balls in Jalandhar, India?

A gentleman with 31 years of experience, used to be a policeman, and just like Mr. Goldberg said, and just like HBO, when he went over there, he didn't have subpoena power, and he didn't have guns, and he didn't have a badge. But you know what he found? You know what he found? The evidence will show he found exactly what HBO reported in their report. Kids stitching Mitre soccer balls in Jalandhar India. From the same time period as the report, 2007 and 2008.

Ironically, he even found evidence of a little child stitching a Mitre soccer ball on September 16, 2008, the very date of the report, a little girl named Dembell. And he was pretty hamstrung by what he could actually look for. He didn't really do a full-scale investigation. He didn't even speak the language of the country to do that. He found that evidence by

pulling open a file drawer. That's all it took.

Before that time, before the report, there had never been a single document in Mitre's files discussing, looking to see if there were children stitching their soccer balls in Jalandhar, India. Not a report, not an e-mail, nothing. You know why? Because they never even asked for those reports until after the report ran.

And after they found the same thing that HBO found, children stitching Mitre soccer balls in Jalandhar, India, they didn't send out a corrective press report to say, well, you know, we did find some kids stitching our soccer balls. And they didn't send a letter back to HBO saying, oops, our bad. Nothing.

Let me tell you what they did instead. When HBO was going to do this report, they had hoped to get Mitre to be interviewed on camera, to answer questions about the report, so they can include it on their televised report. They declined.

HBO went a step further and sent still shots of some of the kids that it had found stitching Mitre soccer balls in Jalandhar, India over to Mitre: A little girl named Preeti, 7 years old. Her sister Savita, 10 years old.

The next day the Mitre machine kicked into action.

They sent those still shots of those children to the so-called monitoring organization they talked about, the SGFI. And those folks showed up at the family of Preeti and Savita. They live

in a two-room house, a kitchen and a room that's 10 by 12. You know who showed up? Six men showed up at their house to stomp out child labor, and stomp it out they did. Three came from SGFI, the so-called monitoring organization. Two from Mare & Company, Mitre's manufacturer, and one from the subcontractor in the area. And this was a family living in the very poor part of a village in Jalandhar from the map that Mr. Constantine showed you.

And Mr. Satyarthi, who you heard in the report and who Mr. Constantine spoke very highly of during his opening, a Nobel Prize winner who has spent his entire life devoted to dealing with child labor in India, who was interviewed countless times, not just in the snippets that Mr. Constantine played you, not in his illusive editing of what Mr. Satyarthi said.

Let me tell you two things that Mr. Satyarthi said that I think will ring true with you. He said, the people in this industry, the soccer industry, over there in Jalandhar and Meerut, they are very, very strong people, connected people, powerful people. He compared them to the mafia. And he said the children there and the parents there are kept in fear. And what we know from some of these parents testifying is they believed it was illegal if their children were caught stitching, and they believed that the parents could go to jail if they were caught.

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After these six men visited the home of Preeti and Savita, they sent a little video back to HBO as dispositive proof that kids in Jalandhar, India were not stitching Mitre soccer balls.

Let me contrast what we found and then what we were sent by Mitre. This is one of the girls stitching.

This is a little 7-year-old girl.

(Videotape played)

MR. BUTSWINKAS: I will show you her sister Tumara. Her sister is 10 years old, and she is stitching.

The allegation in this case is that these journalists, who have no experience in stitching soccer balls, showed up on the scene, ran around the villages of Jalandhar, and trained all these kids to stitch and then filmed it. And these six people showed up at Preeti and Savita's house. They made their own video.

Let me show you what that is.

(Videotape played)

MR. BUTSWINKAS: Your Honor, may I have two minutes?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BUTSWINKAS: Let me tell you what the evidence was after this video.

Well, Mrs. Singh, their mom, testified that they lived in a poor village, and it was a village known for soccer ball stitching. And that when those six men showed up, she didn't

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want to go in the car with them, but she felt like she had to.

And she thought that she had to cooperate. Otherwise, the
factory that she worked in would close. And she said, whatever
I was told, that is what I said.

And what they said was that what happened was somebody forcibly clicked the picture of the two daughters with a ball in their hand to make it look like they were stitching. They said that because they thought all HBO had was a picture of them, and not film. And they said, they stuck a ball in their hand and some needles and clicked the picture real quick to make it look like they were stitching. And yet there's minutes and minutes and minutes of these kids stitching.

Now, the mom is a soccer ball stitcher, and she does it every day, but three versions of the facts came out about that. And Savita, the young girl, said that, yeah, someone forcibly put a ball in her hand and they quickly clicked the picture. But there are minutes and minutes of actual footage of them actually stitching. And she admitted at her deposition that she didn't actually attend school, even though she is shown in a school uniform in a video. And she sat with long silences trying to explain how she could have a notebook with homework when she didn't even know how to sign her name.

Preeti, the other a little girl, said, the game that they say that they are playing in the video, they never even heard of. They never even played it.

These are the same folks that showed up at Deepuman's 1 house and at Manjit's house, in a world where people depend on 2 3 25 cents a ball for their livelihood. And you will see what they say, and it won't be me or Mr. Constantine who decides 4 5 what the truth is. That is what is so great about the jury 6 system. We have you all. You have no view before you get 7 here. I am an advocate. He is an advocate. But we have you all to decide which side is the truth. And that's what this 8 9 case is going to be. 10 Your Honor, that is a good place to break. 11 THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we are going to 12 adjourn for the day. I am going to ask you to be inside the 13 jury room before 9:45. If we can get a good early start at 14 that time, then I can keep us on schedule, and even try to keep

So keep an open mind, don't discuss the case, and keep an open mind. I will see you tomorrow at 9:45.

(Jury exits courtroom)

us ahead of schedule.

THE COURT: Let's continue at 9:30 in case there are some issues that we have to address before the jury comes in.

See everyone tomorrow morning.

(Adjourned to April 14, 2015, at 9:30 a.m.)

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